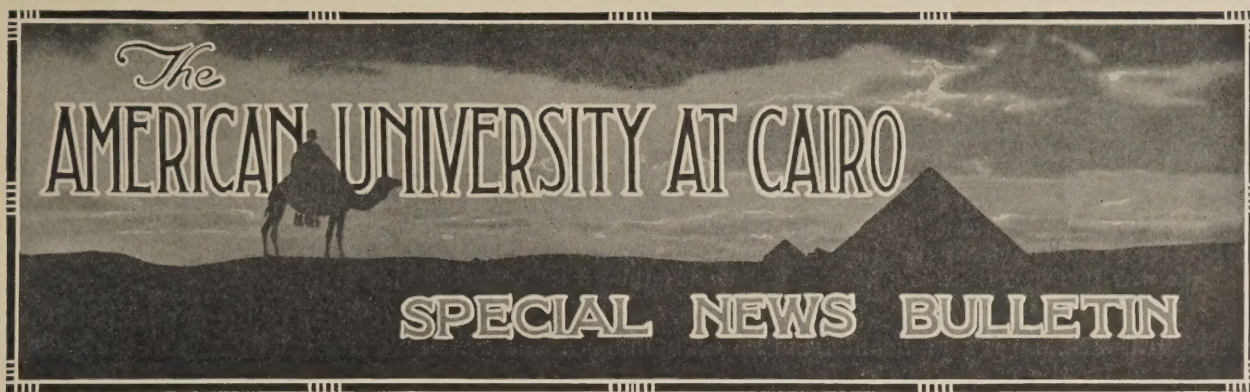


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Address all correspondence to 1120 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1925.

To our Friends:

The American University has two great advantages by being located in Cairo. First, it is at a center from which its influence can extend, not only through Egypt and the Sudan but to the whole Mohammedan world; and, second, it is in a city whither Americans come in great numbers every winter, and in a section that they always visit. This second advantage is almost unique. Most missionary institutions are away from the great stream of travel; and interest in them has to be built up in other ways than by personal inspection of their work. But our University is where it can say "Come and see", confident that all who see will grow enthusiastic over what it is doing.

Cairo is an expensive city; and to build and maintain a school in it is a far more costly task than in a city of China or India. That we have prospered thus far in the remarkable way which our report shows, is due to the fine backing of the friends we have made. And our hope for the future rests on them and on those still to be made. The Trustees never have undertaken, and do not propose to undertake, a "financial drive" managed by some paid professional firm. They believe that the best publicity agents are the men and women who have visited the University, and are able to speak a good word for the work, and to help in securing gifts great or small (we welcome the small as well as the great) for the workers. The News Bulletin is a means of keeping them in touch with our progress, and we want them to use it as such. If our new friends will be as loyal as our old, the fine body of men who constitute the staff of the University and are giving their lives to its promotion, can go forward as they long to do, assured that they will not fail through lack of support in America.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm Brewster Hill

Chairman of Board of Trustees.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

For a week during last November, Egypt occupied the center of the world's political stage. A brief resume of the significant events which took place at that time will serve to refresh one's memory:

November 19: Sir Lee Stack, Governor General of the Sudan, and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army is attacked by assassins in the streets of Cairo, and is so severely wounded that he succumbs the following day.

November 22: The British Government presents a stern ultimatum to the Egyptian Government making seven demands:

1. An ample apology for the crime.
2. Punishment of the criminals.
3. Payment of a fine of £500,000.
4. Suppression of all popular political demonstrations.
5. The withdrawal of the Egyptian army from the Sudan within twenty-four hours.
6. Notification of the increase in the area to be irrigated at Gezirah in the Sudan from 300,000 feddans (a feddan is approximately an acre) to an unlimited figure.

7. The withdrawal of all opposition concerning Great Britain's policy of protection of foreign interests in Egypt.

November 23: The Egyptian Government accepts the first four demands but rejects the last three.

November 24: Zaghloul Pasha, the radical Prime Minister, resigns, and Ziwar Pasha, a moderate, is appointed. Meanwhile the British seize the customs at Alexandria as a precautionary step in seeing that their demands will be carried out.

November 25: Steps are taken by the Egyptian Government to carry out the British demands.

November 29: Mutiny of two platoons of Sudanese troops is held in check by the British. Aside from this, the evacuation proceeds in an orderly manner.

December 1: It is evident that the Zaghloul party was held together by intimidation. With the accession of the new Ministry, there is a general feeling that this period of terrorism is over.

The declaration of Great Britain to increase indefinitely the irrigation of the nominal 300,000 acres in the Sudan is significant from an economic standpoint. This Gezirah district of the Sudan is formed by the confluence of the two branches of the Nile at Khartoum. This with the small branch to the South, forms an island (for Gezirah means island in Arabic), containing 4,000,000 acres of cultivable land. At present the 20,000 acres under cultivation produce 20,000 bales of cotton. With the completion of the Ziwar Matturam Dam, an equally productive area of 100,000 acres will be available. This whole project furnishes an opportunity for Great Britain to rid herself of the virtual monopoly held by the American cotton interests. Yet Egypt, whose sole means of existence depends upon the supply of water furnished by the Nile, feels that such a project will rob her of the water necessary for her very existence. The matter is sure to provoke continued discussion because the question as to an adequate supply of water for Egypt as a result of the project is a debatable one.

While one would wish that the punishment of Egypt by Great Britain had been meted out over a period of years rather than concentrated in one dose, the fact remains that foreigners in Egypt feel safer now than at any time during the last decade. The course which Great Britain has pursued shows conclusively to the Egyptians and other Eastern nations that "no matter how just their cause may be, it cannot be achieved by inflammatory propaganda and assassinations."

It is interesting to note that of the indemnity of £500,000 paid to Great Britain by the Egyptian Government, following the shooting of the Sirdar, some £450,000 will be expended in education, sanitation, and building good roads in the Sudan. The other £40,000 has been paid to the widow of the late Sirdar and to his aide and chauffeur, both of whom were wounded at the time of the shooting.

By order of King Fuad, the Egyptian Parliament was adjourned for a month at the time of the shooting of the Sirdar. At the end of this period, a new election was ordered. This election occurred on March 12th and the results seem to indicate that, whereas the 1923 elections were a land-slide for Zaghloul, the extreme nationalistic leader, the new Parliament will be made up of about one-half from the extremist ranks, and about one-half from the more moderate and statesmanlike leaders who were almost out of politics during the past year.

STUDENTS' HALL

The success of the newly-established hostel or dormitory can best be shown by repeating the comment contained in a recent letter from an Egyptian teacher:

"Nothing could be better than this new hostel. The people of Cairo and the students look on it as the most complete and up-to-date thing of its kind in Egypt. More than that, the spirit of the students who live there is admirable.

"Today I attended the usual Sunday services conducted by Dr. Watson. The way they sang, the attention they gave, their whole attitude was marvelous. It was strange to hear the Moslem students at the close of the service ask for specific things to be mentioned in the Christian prayer.

"I myself was feeling during the service that the hostel provided the sanest place in Cairo for a young man to live".

This glimpse into the life of the students who live in the hostel is indicative of the wholesome Christian influence that surrounds these young men throughout their college course.

THE EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

The Extension Department, under the leadership of Professor Wendell Cleland has been active this year. There have been lectures in the Assembly Hall five nights a week, two sets being repeated because of the large demand and the limited seating space.

Last month 450 sheikhs, seniors in the Azhar, crowded into the University chapel to see an educational film and lecture, entitled "The Gift of Life." (It will be remembered that the Azhar is the old fanatical Moslem University with an enrolment of some 10,000 students.) Many interesting and amusing incidents took place throughout the lecture, for this type of audience does not fail to make its comments audible. At the conclusion these Oriental gentlemen departed with many a bow and salute and salaam to the professor in charge. They expressed the desire that more of their number be given a chance to see this film presentation of the problem of sex.

This important phase of the Extension work is being done with the idea of arousing interest in the solution of the sex problem; for it is one which is absolutely ignored by the Egyptian religious and educational authorities, yet has a tremendous effect on the physical, mental and moral life of the nation.

\$100,000 FOR AN AUDITORIUM

It is with a deep sense of gratitude to God that the Trustees announce the gift of \$100,000 to be used for the erection of a University Auditorium.

The donor has expressed the wish that the gift remain anonymous for the present at least.

By providing this building, the donor has made possible an ever-increasing service to the University students and to the entire Cairo community.

COLLEGE NEWS

Once again the University can announce to its constituency that 50% of the students enrolled are Moslems. Other items in the enrolment statistics are of interest. There are 12 different nationalities, including representatives from the Hedjaz, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, Russia and Poland. There are 51 students whose fathers are either pashas or beys and 51 whose fathers are land-lords, while the rest represent a great variety of professions—senators, teachers, bankers, engineers, lawyers, doctors, carpenters, shoe-makers, and others.

Last week a cable was sent to Dr. Watson telling him that a favorable report had recently been received from the doctors and that Mrs. Watson would return to Cairo in the summer. This news will be most welcome, not only to Dr. Watson but to every one of his friends. The Trustees' Executive Committee has also requested Dr. Watson to remain in Cairo for the next college year. His presence in Egypt at this stage in the University's development is most necessary. The task of providing the necessary funds falls on all of us at home who believe in this great Christian cause and are eager to see it succeed.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

The important work of providing funds for the current budget goes on steadily week after week. The results are encouraging, yet there is considerable ground to be covered before the close of the year in June.

It will be remembered that two years ago, the goal was set for the period from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1925. The tabulation given below shows the progress which has been made and the results of the cooperation of many friends:

ITEM	GOAL	AMOUNT SECURED	BALANCE UNPROVIDED FOR
Budget of 1923-24.....	\$ 84,000	\$ 84,000	
Budget of 1924-25	95,000	80,000	\$ 15,000
Purchase of Land—Suburban Site....	50,000	50,000	
Obligations Remaining on present site.	40,000	14,000	26,000
Endowment	75,000	85,000	
Auditorium and Residential Quarters ..	130,000	100,000	30,000

It is evident from this that, to make our success complete, the following gifts should be made:

Balance of Budget for 1924-25	\$15,000
Balance Obligations Remaining on Present Site.....	26,000
Balance for Residential Quarters	30,000

CHILD WELFARE WORK

Forty-seven out of every hundred children in Egypt die before they reach their eleventh birthday. A high percentage of this infant mortality can be easily prevented. The wives of the University Trustees were so impressed by these figures and by the need for child welfare work that they have started voluntarily to raise funds for this purpose. The idea is to set up a baby clinic that may serve as a model for similar work throughout Egypt. The work is important, not only because it will save the lives of scores of babies, but it will also offer an opportunity for evangelistic work among the mothers. With voluntary workers from the wives of the faculty members, the minimum amount necessary to establish a work of this kind under supervision of the Extension Department is \$1500. Of this amount \$1100 has already been subscribed. If there are any who are especially interested in this phase of the University's work, they should communicate with Dr. W. B. Hill, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



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AN INTERESTING CONTRAST

The picture on the left shows the inner court of the famous Azhar University; the one on the right, the Chemistry laboratory of the American University at Cairo. There is an interesting contrast furnished by the two institutions—the one Moslem; the other Christian. A statement of a recent American visitor puts briefly the effect which the contrast produces upon an outsider: "When I left the Azhar, my feeling was one of utter hopelessness, but as I look on the bright faces of your University students, I feel that in men like these lies the hope for the future of Egypt."

ENTRANCE HALL
(below left)

This shows some of the detail of the distinctively Moorish architecture in the main entrance hall of what was formerly a pasha's palace but now is the main University building.

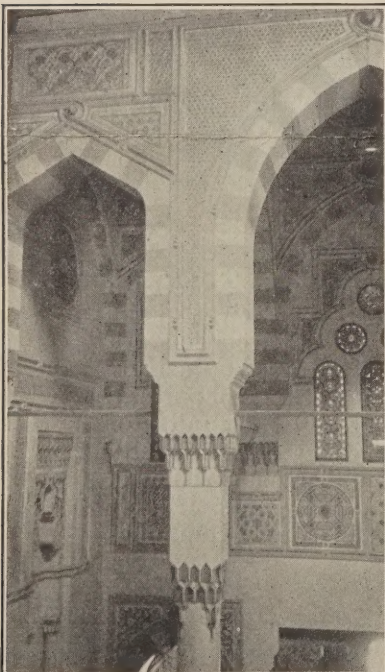
STUDENTS' HALL
(below right)

1. The front view of the newly-established Students' Hall or Hostel.
 2. The main entrance of the Hostel.
- See article on page 2

"TIME FOR THE NEXT CLASS"

The students are shown as they come out of the college chapel and go to the class scheduled for the next hour.

(1)



Legation of the
United States of America
Cairo, Egypt

November 28, 1924.

THE HON. CALVIN COOLIDGE,
President of the United States of America
Washington, D. C.

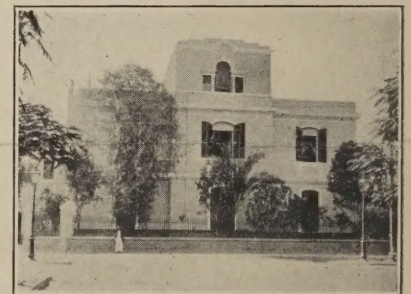
My dear Mr. President:

* * * * *

They have in Cairo, a university known as the American University, now three years old, and their buildings and grounds are magnificent. The personnel of the teaching force is of the choicest kind, and they are in a position to select, and do select, for their student body the very choicest Egyptian young men. The outlook of this University is most auspicious. Indeed, the very light along educational and moral lines in both Egypt and Syria has been furnished by American citizens and American money. I am sure you will be glad to have this record with respect to the work being carried on here by these noble men and women.

I am, my dear Mr. President,
Most cordially and sincerely yours,
J. MORTON HOWELL

Letter to President Coolidge from the
American Minister in Egypt



(2)

